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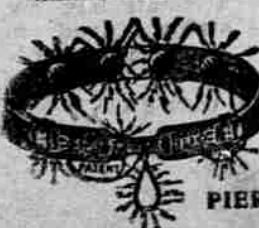
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UNVEILING OF THE PERRY MONUMENT

(Continued from Page 1.)

should have changed its own initiative, and by the grace of a wise emperor within thirty-five years, is a marvel to the civilized world.

"Since the advent of Commodore Perry the empire of Japan has, within herself and of her own volition, ceased to be a hermit nation; has made treaties of amity and commerce with the nations of the world; has opened the country to the people of all nations, welcoming them within her borders and throughout the land, granting to them like immunities and protection as given to native subjects. She has now become a world power, accepted in full fellowship into the family of nations on an equality with western countries.

"In such a short period of time to have evolved an army so disciplined and efficient as to command the admiration of the world; to have built a navy of such strength as to force her recognition as one of the great sea powers, speaks volumes for the wonderful enterprise and ability of this the youngest in the family of recognized civilized nations.

"One can only understand this when he comes to know the people—their mental activity, their energy, their endurance, their independence, their progressive spirit, their pride of country, and their loyalty to their emperor. Then one will understand how it is, not only that such an army has been created and disciplined, and such a navy built, but also the causes that have brought into existence their constitutional form of government; their modern educational system, so enlarged as to provide for all the youth of the empire; their modern financial system; their new judicial system, their complete postal and telegraph system; their extended railway and lighthouse system; their hospitals, so well equipped; their Red Cross Society, so well conducted; their extensive textile manufactures, and other thousand and one new industries by which they are successfully competing with western nations in many articles of commerce; their large merchant ships traversing the seas, exchanging products with every country, and the many other evidences to be seen of changed conditions in so short a time so astonishing to the world.

"For her progress in the direction of a new civilization the empire of Japan has had no precedent. No conquering power has ever overrun this country or devastated its coast cities. No foreigner has attempted to conquer her, or has coerced, or in any direction has ever shaped her course. She does not owe her marvellous progress and prosperity and her constitutional form of government to the control or direct influence of any other country. These grand results have been wrought out by the evolution of a wise people, with inspiring impulses and great masterful courage that overcome the greatest difficulties and that insure to a people independence and power. Nowhere in the history of the world can be found a parallel. No one can foretell or set a limit to that degree of advancement the nation is yet destined to reach. The scroll of her future is not yet open to mortal vision. Of that one can only judge from what her aspirations and ambition have already accomplished.

"As an American citizen I express my profound congratulations that these and other wonderful and beneficent consequences have followed Commodore Perry's visit, and I am proud of the fact that from that time most friendly relations have existed between the United States and Japan, and that the ties binding the two countries have been growing stronger with passing years.

"President and Gentlemen: This shaft of granite marks the spot where Perry landed, erected by your people in honor of his memory, is strongest evidence, not only of the recognition of the benefit following his coming, but of the friendship existing between your people and mine.

"I thank you and your people for this great tribute to the memory of that heroic American citizen, an American citizen; a tribute unprecedented, unaccountable to those not familiar with the character of your people and the spirit which animates them.

"Under the beneficent rule of a wise sovereign may your people ever continue in prosperity and happiness, and may everlasting peace and good will exist between the United States and the empire of Japan.

"The ships came with guns loaded with shot and shell, the crews at quarters, and every officer and man on the lookout for possible warlike demonstrations, ready to repel if attacked, and punish; reader still to give friendly greetings, if unopposed, for the flags at their peaks were harbingers of peace and good will.

"No exhibition of hostility was encountered, unless the conduct of certain large boats, manned by men in uniform, and commanded, apparently, by officers, who wore each a pair of swords could be so considered. These, propelled rapidly by several long oars, sculled from over the stern quarters and beams, and made great efforts, apparently, to intercept and impede the ships.

"Numerous other craft encountered fled, to the right and left, fleeing from an unknown but suspected danger, as might a bevy of flushed quail before a dog.

"One of the largest of the impending boats gave evidence of a desire to communicate. A richly-attired, two-sworded officer held up a waving paper, and as the leading ship, the Susquehanna, nearing Uraga Point, slowed down, preparatory to anchoring, this boat got alongside and the official scrambled on board.

"The ships anchored because night was approaching, dangerous rocks and reefs had been noticed on the port bow and beam, and there might be others ahead.

"The official reached the deck, the dignified demeanor, which he had lost during his climb (for the side ladders were not yet in place), returned for an instant, but with it a curious mixture of trepidation, and we thought undue obsequiousness.

"A group of officers had gathered to receive him, facing them, and with a glance, apparently selecting the most important, he sank to his knees, bowed

until his forehead nearly touched the deck, raised his head, and handed to the officer a document, then resumed his position until bidden to arise.

"Dr. S. Wells Williams and Mr. Portman, interpreters, were called upon to translate. The paper was written in Japanese and Dutch, and read:

"Who are you? What is your business here? Do not presume to anchor; return to the place from which you came. Act otherwise at your peril."

"The warning came too late, the ships had anchored.

"Seeing that the bluff was ineffectual; that it provided more fun than fear, the official, who, from his dress, was of evident high rank, and who proved to be Yezamon, the governor of Uraga, unbent from his official austere style and laughed with us.

"And he laughed still more, when 'grub and grog,' as the youngsters irreverently described cakes and whisky, were served to him and his staff.

"Yezamon proved not only a good fellow, but a good feeder. He liked the cakes, but accustomed to diminutive cups of sweet sake, the rather stiff glass of grog served to him, choked him; he relieved our apprehensions by asking for more, which he got; and the first step in converting the Japanese to American customs had been taken.

"From the eighth of July until the thirteenth, the time of all entrusted with the diplomatic duties was fully occupied, in daily official conferences, with committees of Japanese officials.

"None of these visitors ever caught even a glimpse of the commodore, who, secluding himself, carried on his business through his staff, which included Captain Frank Buchanan, commander of the Susquehanna; Captain Henry A. Adams, the chief of staff; Lieutenant Conté, the flag lieutenant; Dr. S. Wells Williams, a profound Oriental scholar, well versed in the mysteries of Japanese writing, and Mr. A. Portman, a highly educated Dutch-American.

"On the afternoon of July 13th, Governor Yezamon announced that all preliminary points had been satisfactorily arranged, two princes, representing the emperor, would the next day receive the commodore, and the letters at a place selected on shore in Kurihama-Ken.

"Kurihama is about three miles south of Uraga, has a broad sweep of beach, and has a range of moderately high hills, rising from the rear, two projecting bluffs on either side, and what resembling a horseshoe. There is off the mouth of the bay a group of dangerous rocks, which the Plymouth, having drifted near, were named after her, 'Plymouth Rocks.'

"In honor of the occasion a large house had been erected at Yokohama or Tokio, taken down, its parts numbered, transported and re-erected on the lowland facing the bay, constituting sharply in its white incision with the brown, moss-covered buildings of the village, which, from appearances, were hundreds of years old.

"The new building, 'Reception Hall,' was profusely and gorgeously decorated with flags, banners, streamers and lanterns.

"For details of what occurred inside of Reception Hall, an incident which occurred to me, not a very remarkable one, I admit, prevented me from seeing or hearing—I was not admitted.

"I was, as I have stated, a midshipman in charge of a boat, and it was beyond question my duty, after reaching the landing, to remain in my boat to see that the boat's crew, or keepers, did so also, and that they got no liquor. As the men landed, I had something to do, and did, to get my party on shore. As the procession with flags flying and band playing, began to march up the beach, I began to wish I was with it; wishing grew to longing; as the distance from me increased, and I began to lose details, the longing grew irresistible. I was young, thoroughly excited, and devoured with curiosity; therefore, to my shame, be it said, I yielded.

"Carefully assuring myself that Captain Buchanan was so far ahead that it was not at all likely that he would see me, I first instructed the boatkeepers as to their duty, though I failed in mine. I left the boat and joined in at the tail end of the procession.

"I had hardly marched a hundred yards when a sharp, stern hail reached my ears, and set me tingling all over. A voice never to be forgotten by a youngster who has been caught by 'Old Buck,' for it was that of Captain Buchanan.

"Mr. Beardslee, are you not in charge of a boat, sir?"

"Yes, sir, I managed to stammer, 'but—'

"Return to her immediately, sir, and stay there."

"I did not stop to argue or remonstrate. I returned 'immediately' and 'stayed there,' thus this narrative loses the benefit of my 'personal experience.'"

"I must use of the records of others. There was at the end of the room, opposite the entrance, a dais or platform. On it, on cushions, sat the two princes, Toda-Izu-no Kami, and Ido, prince of Iwami. At their left were armchairs provided for the commodore and staff. As the commodore entered the princes arose and bowed gravely. When all were seated, Tatsunosuke, the interpreter for the Japanese, arose and asked in Dutch, 'Are the letters ready for delivery?'

"Mr. Portman replied, 'They are.' Then, at a signal from the commodore, the men bearing them took them from the boxes, displayed the writing, signatures and seals, then laid them on a scarlet lacquer box, provided by the Japanese.

"The Prince of Iwami then, through his interpreter, handed to the commodore a receipt, which was as follows: 'The letter of the President of the United States and copy thereof are received, and will be delivered to the Emperor.'

"It has been many times intimated that business relating to foreign countries cannot be transacted here, but at Nagasaki.

"Nevertheless, as it has been observed that the admiral, in his quality of ambassador of the President, would feel insulted by a refusal to receive the letter at this place, the justice of which has been acknowledged, the above mentioned letter has been received in opposition to Japanese laws, as this is not a place to negotiate with foreigners, so neither can conference nor entertainment be held; therefore, as the letter has been received, you can go."

"After a brief silence Commodore Perry informed them that he would leave with his ships immediately, and that in a few days he would return for an answer the next spring. Japanese annals claim that he promised to leave Japan at once.

"Tatsunosuke now took the letters and the prince, bowing deeply to everybody. As he did so, he informed the commodore that there was nothing more to be done. After a moment's silence, the commodore rose and left, the two princes arising and bowing as he did so. Except those recorded, no words were spoken during the ceremony, which lasted less than half an hour.

"American Anchorage' is one of the many places named by Perry, which names remain until this day.

"There was the 'Mississippi Bay,' so-called because when, during our survey work, the boats got beyond Kanon Saki, and out of sight from the ships,

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the commodore to insure them protection, sent the Mississippi to protect them, and she found safe harbor in the bay that now bears her name, and there were Susquehanna Bay, Caratoga Spit, Rubicon and Treaty Points, Perry and Webster Islands, Macedonian Reef, Reception Bay and Plymouth Rocks, all named from some incident in the cruise, and the names still adhere.

"At daylight on July 16th, the squadron moved to Susquehanna Bay, where a large and pleasant reception was given by the commodore and officers to the Japanese. At daylight on the 17th the squadron left the bay.

PERRY'S SECOND VISIT.

"On February 11, 1854, Commodore Perry again came to Yedo Bay, his mission being to receive the expected answer to the letter from the President to the Emperor, and also, if possible, arrange a treaty with the Japanese.

"The Japanese officials promptly came and welcomed the Americans in the most friendly manner; the days of encircling the ships with armed men, spying boats and of other annoyances were passed, but circumspection still prevailed.

"Nearly a month was devoted to discussions on board ship of preliminary points, the main point being the selection of the most suitable place on shore for the delivery of the Emperor's answer to the President's letter.

"Commodore Perry preferred Yedo, to which the Japanese strongly objected, they preferring Nagasaki, to which place the commodore refused to go for ages it had been the rendezvous of the Dutch and other traders, thus too cheapened for his use. Place after place—Uraga, Kurihama, Kamakura, Kanagawa and Yokohama—were considered in turn; to each place not already surveyed, boats and ships were sent to survey, and except in the case of Yokohama, to condemn as not suitable.

"Yokohama, then a mere fishing village, was finally selected, principally on account of its broad area of suitable harbor, and comparatively safe anchorage, its good depth of water, from which the ships could command the adjacent shores and protect those engaged in the conferences. Workmen began at once the construction of a suitable building on Treaty Point, which was finished, decorated and ready for its purpose on March 8th, the day set for the ceremonies. At 11:50 a. m., March 8th, twenty-seven of the squadron's boats carried over four hundred officers and men, escorting the commodore to the appointed landing. As on the previous occasion, Captain Buchanan was in charge, and the bands played, the guns saluted as before, but all was not as before.

"No scowling army confronted our people, simply a guard of honor, and on arrival at the building they were welcomed as guests, refreshments were served, and half an hour devoted to social intercourse; then the commissioners, five of whom had been appointed by the Japanese government, invited and escorted the commodore and his staff into an adjacent room, when and where business began by the delivery to the commodore by the chief commissioner of a document, which, he said, was the answer of the Emperor to the President's letter. This being read and translated by Dr. Williams, proved as a whole, satisfactory, the letter terminating thus:

"It is therefore quite impossible to give satisfactory answer to all your propositions."

"Then certain points for discussion were given, the letter concluded:

"After settling the points before mentioned, the treaty can be concluded and signed at the succeeding conference."

"Nearly three weeks were occupied in discussions, and settling the 'before mentioned points,' then, on March 31st,

Senator Clark and his son, Clark, have begun a new political career, for money due them.

"Miss Evelyn Sears," a young madam from Kings River, who had been found to be an escaped prisoner, disguised as a woman.